

# SPILL COOL

## Good heritage network in place

### FROM THE TOP

*HPA President  
James Blackburne*

Welcome to 2022. I hope you all had a great break over the Christmas and New Year period. It's hard to believe we are already in March.

Over the past four years, I have been part of a regular Heritage Leaders Forum. This involves the chairs of ICOMOS NZ, NZAA, HNZPT CEO and the chair of HPA. We have been meeting at regular intervals to discuss matters of mutual concern and benefit, to update each of us on the work of the various organisations and to form joint approaches on aspects that affect heritage. These meetings have been of great benefit and have seen us holding joint conferences, pooling or sharing resources when making submissions and advocating for heritage.

In February, following a meeting by the heritage leaders with MCH, we held the first joint forum with the heritage team from MCH. It was agreed at the meeting that these are to be held more regularly and that they are of benefit to all parties.



It is expected that most of the meeting minutes can subsequently be shared with our respective memberships, but we have agreed that some matters will remain "in committee" to enable a more frank discussion to occur on some topics.

This forum has been a long time coming, and long may it continue. A summary of the

minutes is included later in this newsletter

My tenure as the President of HPA is coming to an end and I look forward to being able to hand the reigns over to the next president in the knowledge that we have a good network with the strategic national allies in heritage.

*HPA president James Blackburne is due to step down from his role before the AGM, having served eight years, the maximum time allowed in HPA's rules. HPA members can provide nominations for his successor. These will be considered at the 2022 AGM.*

## Plea to 'read past the headline'

*By Andrew Coleman  
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga CEO*

What is in a heritage headline? New Zealand and the world are blessed with history and heritage and pleasingly there continues to be a broad fascination in what preceded our place and time. This fascination results in heritage having its fair share of stories that focus on conservation, preservation, protection and the risks associated with maintaining heritage values. The 'eye-catching' part of a story will always be the headline and, alas, sometimes the headline and the story do not match.

Internationally, there have been reports where the importance of heritage has been emphasised.

"World Heritage in Peril" - "Heritage Sites at Risk from over Exploitation" - "Crumbling Heritage".

Peril, risk and crumbling are all words that lead one to conclude negative perceptions of heritage. None of the stories that then followed were as alarming as the headline.

In New Zealand, we are not immune to the headline grab. What would you expect to read under a New Zealand headline of "Auckland townhouse

development halted by Heritage NZ"?

Did we stand in the way of development?

Did the competing interests of development and protection of heritage get well managed?

Which one of these questions did the story follow? The headline would suggest that it was the first question, when the reality was that it was the second. The rightful protection and management of a site containing pre-1990 human activity under an urgent archaeological authority was the result when "Heritage NZ stepped in".



*Andrew Coleman.*

I am pleased with the efforts that are made in writing accurate heritage opinions that align the headline with the story. It is also pleasing to see this evident in Oculus and our own Heritage Magazine and Heritage Quarterly.

It is in the body of the story that the work of heritage conservation, preservation and protection really comes to light.

I would like to make a plea, and I am aware that with Historic Places Aotearoa it is to the converted, but please encourage others to read past the headline.

## ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

### *explained*

#### ARTS & CRAFTS

Self-conscious revival of vernacular styles and craft traditions during the late C19 and early C20. Origins are found in the writings of John Ruskin, later developed by William Morris, (a designer not an architect). Morris and his followers, aspired to creating beauty through a revival of craft skills, in reaction to what they perceived as the ugliness and tawdriness of Victorian mass production. Architects, E Lutyens and C F A Voysey are often associated with the Arts and Crafts as their houses of this period are some of the finest examples of this style, but both lie outside the main group of Arts and Crafts designers. In New Zealand, the architect James Chapman-Taylor was a leading practitioner of the arts and crafts style of domestic architecture.



Rockcliff (King Edward Pde, Devonport), built in 1923, is an exacting example of the Arts and Crafts tradition in Auckland. Architect W A Cummings was able to include round and ocular windows, and clad the handsome frame in rough stucco with popular Tudor-esque black stained trim. Cummings was also responsible for Auckland Grammar School.

## Appointed to HNZPT board

HPA extends its congratulations to its president James Blackburne, who was appointed to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) Board in January.

A Gisborne architect with great experience in heritage restoration, James has been involved in numerous heritage restoration projects including St Mary's Church in Tikitiki, Toko Toru Tapu Church in Manutuke and a number of marae. In 2016, he was the first Gisborne architect to receive a national award from the New Zealand Institute of Architects.

James has been involved in the heritage sector since 1992 and has served as HPA president for the past eight years.

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## HPA EXECUTIVE MAHI

By Denis Pilkington

#### Another New Member

We are pleased to confirm that the Timaru Civic Trust has recently affiliated to HPA as an associate member bringing the total number of membership organisations up to 14. You can read about the work of the Civic Trust in this issue of Oculus.

#### Diary Notes:

The dates for the National Heritage Conference in Christchurch have been altered to avoid a clash with the local body elections. The conference has been rescheduled to Labour Weekend, starting Saturday 22 October 2022.

#### Video Meeting of MO Chairs:

HPWellington's Felicity Wong will chair the next meeting on Thursday 31 March at 7.30pm. An agenda and video link will be circulated closer to the date. In the meantime, if anyone has any queries or items that they would like to table for discussion, please contact HPA Secretary Denis Pilkington. [denis.pilkington@gmail.com](mailto:denis.pilkington@gmail.com)

#### HPA/ICOMOS conference

You missed the HPA/ICOMOS conference in Auckland, but here is your chance to at least see and hear the presentation of the conference papers. Five papers will be presented starting on Friday 25 March then 1, 8, 22 & 29 April (15 April is Good Friday) to be presented between 12.15 – 12.45pm. The following papers will be presented but the order has yet to be confirmed.

He is the long-time chair of Historic Places Tairāwhiti and its predecessor NZ Historic Places Trust, Tairāwhiti Gisborne branch. His entrée into the heritage field came as a university student, employed by the Gisborne branch committee to research heritage buildings.

Ministry for Culture and Heritage deputy chief executive Emily Fabling said the architect's extensive knowledge in architecture, restoration, and heritage values and philosophies made him a standout candidate for the HNZPT Board.

He joins four other new appointees to the HNZPT Board and Māori Heritage Council – Katharine Watson, Puawai Cairns, Tom Roa and Ruth Smith.

Moira Smith

ICOMOS New Zealand Charter Practice Notes and Best Practice Guidelines.

Dr Renata Jadresin Milic

The Digital Realm and New Zealand Heritage: Bringing Architectural Theory and Practice into the Modern Architects Workflow.

Kurt Bennett

Aotearoa/New Zealand's shared maritime cultural heritage—HMS Buffalo, a 19th century case study.

Rachel Pascholin

Energy retrofit of historic and heritage buildings in New Zealand: a case study analysis

Susanne Rawson

Heritage fabric conservation.

A Zoom link will be sent out soon to all members. Please note that the talks are open to the public. Please share the link with anyone interested.



**HISTORIC PLACES**  
AOTEAROA

*The Voice of Heritage  
for New Zealand*

### Our executive

The HPA seven-member executive meets monthly via Microsoft Teams. Its members are:

**James Blackburne (president)**  
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# OCULUS Regular building maintenance key to retaining heritage

by Phillip Hartley, HPA executive committee member; Chartered Building Conservation Surveyor, Salmond Reed Architects

Much of our heritage-based work is focused on major projects: to reverse damage resulting from an absence of repairs; to address earthquake-prone risk; to modernise an existing use; and adapt for new use, for example.

These periodic campaigns of work commonly involve significant interventions, often triggered when buildings are selected for capital funding or a change of ownership occurs. Different building types vary in their susceptibility to the loss of heritage fabric when undergoing comprehensive remedial works and alterations.

The aim of larger projects is to remedy all existing problems that have gathered over time, believing that further works will not be necessary until the next available funding, which is usually a matter of years away.

There is an expectation that repaired heritage buildings will manage from one major project to another, without the need for day-to-day, week-to-week, or month-to-month care. However, the intervening period is critical because regular observation and preventative action capture the small problems at an early stage, before they become larger ones and more problematical.

We know that blocked and leaking rainwater fittings can cause irreversible damage to heritage building fabric, but without the awareness and capability of regular maintenance even the most

evident problems are left unresolved.

Understanding a building is an ongoing process rather than a periodic engagement at long intervals, and an ongoing knowledge-base is achievable through regular observation.

Owners and custodians of heritage buildings should be encouraged to recognise the benefits of maintenance, assisted by access to helpful information.

A recent New Zealand Institute of Buildings Surveyors' webinar dedicated to the maintenance of built heritage focused on the importance of looking after our older buildings on a regular basis, based on planned, preventative maintenance regimes. This approach is fundamental to built heritage management and good conservation practice because intervention on a significant scale, without intervening maintenance work, risks replacement of original building fabric rather than its repair.

The New Zealand Institute of Building Surveyors received positive feedback on their first foray into the need for built heritage maintenance, promoted by current Journal editor Robin Miller. The topic is also of personal interest to current ICOMOS NZ chair and this country's first SPAB Scholar (Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings based in London), Pamela Dziwulska, who learned first-hand the value of small scale works to care for buildings.

Regionally and nationally, the opportunity is there to focus more significantly on the importance of regular maintenance.

## INTRODUCING

Christopher Templeton  
HPA executive committee



Christopher Templeton was born and raised in Ototara and Invercargill. He shifted to Timaru 30 years for an organ builder apprenticeship.

Having worked on instruments dating back to the 1820s and working inside historic buildings throughout Australasia, he learned how the whims of those who don't place much value on the physical echos of previous generations can determine the future of historic buildings, sites and instruments.

Once in Timaru, he began investigating his new home-town and its past, which led him to researching in the local museum and joining the South Canterbury Historical Society.

In 1998, he also started working at the South Canterbury Museum as a weekend supervisor, where his current long term project is a database of local musicians [currently 36,000 entries].

He is a committee member of several other local history-based groups, and a member of various other historical societies and groups (from local to international).

If he cannot find the answer to a question that occurs to him, he will try to find the answer himself. That has led to more than 20 current research projects from the Academy Pattern Company to War Memorial pipe organs, and Timaru house names.



Pretty... but pretty destructive. Regular building maintenance will avoid major troubles ahead.

# Worthwhile penny spent on city's heritage toilet

By Audrey van Ryn, Civic Trust Auckland secretary

The decommissioned underground women's toilets in Wellesley Street East in Auckland City Centre had, for many years, been in need of above-ground attention.

Civic Trust Auckland secretary, Audrey van Ryn, suggested to Auckland Council that these neglected 1937 toilets, a few steps from the Category I Auckland Art Gallery, needed a repaint.

The initial response from Council was that because the toilets were an unused community asset, there was no money in their post-COVID emergency budget. It was later decided the rust on the railings posed a health and safety risk, and the structure would therefore either be boarded up or painted.

Once the costs had been investigated, Council's Heritage Unit had advised which colour to use, and COVID-19 restrictions allowing, the work could go ahead. In late 2021, the rust was removed and the entire above-ground structure was painted.

The Council staff member who liaised with Audrey said that having a member of the public raise a matter like this helped get the necessary funding in place.

Earlier, Audrey had successfully requested that the "Ladies toilet" sign on the pole be removed in case visitors thought the toilets were still operational. She remembers visiting the toilets as a child, probably during a family expedition to borrow books from the Auckland Public Library, originally located in the building which now houses the Auckland Art Gallery. This required literally spending a penny: dropping the coin in a slot in the toilet door to unlock it.

Audrey's mother remembers these toilets used to be a pleasant refuge from the city



Wellesley St toilets before and (below) after rust was removed and the above-ground structure repainted.

streets, as the attendant who occupied the tiny office in the centre had liberally decorated the space with flowers and ferns.

In 2015, the Wellesley Street toilets, along with four other heritage toilets in central Auckland, were the subject of expressions of interest from businesses and community groups.

The request for EOIs stated that, "The proposed reopening, refurbishment and adaptive re-use of each uniquely

and bars.

A proposal for a women's spa in the Wellesley St toilet did not eventuate. However, two architecture students from the University of Auckland cleaned it up and used it for a period of time as a design space and venue for weekly seminars for up to 30 people, while Council was working through the EOIs.

Another of the city centre heritage toilets which is still operational has been undergoing major restoration works. This one is for both men and women, and includes a bus shelter in the middle. It is on Symonds Street at the western end of Grafton Bridge, constructed in 1910, when the bridge was built.

The first public men's toilet in Auckland was opened in 1863 on the Queen Street Wharf. Over the next five years, eight additional urinals were planned or constructed in the inner city.

Auckland women's groups increased their demand for public toilets around 1909 when the Town Hall was nearing completion, Council having refused to include women's toilets in the building.

The toilet at Grafton Bridge was the first stand-alone toilet women could use, in addition to several facilities within inner city shops.



# OCULUS Demolition by stealth in Cuba Street

By HPWellington chair Felicity Wong

A two-storey wooden building within Wellington's Cuba Street Heritage Area has been stealthily demolished.

Covered from view under a large plastic shroud, the building at 287 Cuba St was totally demolished without a demolition consent – an activity undertaken by leading construction and architectural firms.

Historic Places Wellington understands the Wellington City Council is assessing the extent of heritage fabric destruction, but (appallingly) has no plans to take enforcement action.

Cuba Street Heritage Area, one of the best known of Wellington's heritage areas, is celebrated for its character and social life. Cuba Street was first surveyed in the early 1840s and is one of the settlement's earliest streets. It became an important retail area after the first tram service was established in 1878.

During the late Victorian and early Edwardian era, a building boom transformed the street and helped establish the character still visible today with some of the city's most intact heritage streetscapes, containing a variety of interesting and important heritage buildings.

The heritage area is recognised in Wellington City's District Plan and is subject to a specific "Design Guide".

Although not individually listed, the building was subject to the Design Guide and the general requirement for an RMA resource consent for demolition.

It appears a building consent had been issued for repairs and maintenance to the old building. The council was under the impression those repairs were being done in association with a new building – a Buddhist centre – being constructed at its rear.

After inquiry, the council said the developers had discovered more borer than expected and were undertaking "extensive repairs" and replacing it "like for like".

Certainly the plan for the restored building looks to be a close replica of the old building's style. But it is plainly not accurate to call total demolition a like-for-like repair nor is it right to fail to obtain consent for unauthorised demolition.

The issue is about "heritage" versus "character". The new re-build may look very similar to the old building and to some extent it fits in with the existing "streetscape", at least from a design perspective. But from a heritage perspective, there's nothing left.

The replacement will be entirely fake and takes "facadism" a step further with the old being replaced entirely with a new one. A sort of Disneyland replica is created in its place.

HPWellington opposes facadism and recently took part in an RMA commissioners' hearing to oppose an eight-storey glass tower being consented on top of the heritage-listed Adelaide Hotel. In that case, just two sides of the original two-storey building are proposed for retention. We described the retention of the old facades at the bottom of a huge new

building as "urban wallpaper".

What is the meaning of authentic "heritage"? HPWellington acknowledges it is often cheaper to demolish an old building and build a new one in its place.

In the case of 287 Cuba St, the whole of the native timber structure has gone, to be replaced with urban wallpaper.

HPWellington objects to the impunity of developers undertaking unauthorised demolition. Where heritage constraints are disregarded with impunity, the developer is effectively rewarded for non compliance and unlawful activity. It reflects a parlous state of civic management if no enforcement action is taken in this case.



The proposed finished building.



The shroud of secrecy.



Inside the shroud. Nothing remains of the two-storey wooden building.



The old building at 287 Cuba St.



About mid-2021.

# NZ frozen meat exports mark 140 year anniversary



Helen Stead was involved in the conservation and restoration of Totara Estate buildings, gathering equipment and photographs before 1982 centenary celebrations at the estate of the first frozen meat shipment.

Since then she has been active in local body and community affairs, most recently running her Oamaru heritage tourism business.

## By heritage advocate Helen Stead

The 140<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first frozen meat shipment sent from New Zealand to London was marked last month, on 15 February 2022.

Livestock for the first shipment were slaughtered at the Totara Estate south of Oamaru.

The first sheep farmers in New Zealand earned their living from wool. There was a limited local market for mutton, and boiling down carcasses for fat was a small secondary earner for the farmer. Many sheep at the end of their useful life were simply disposed of by being driven over a handy cliff. By the late 1870s times were tough as there had been a major fall in wool prices.

Against this background, New Zealand runholders took more than a passing interest in the news a shipment of frozen meat had been sent by refrigerated steamer from Australia to London in 1880. At that time, the possibility of frozen meat shipments from Argentina and from Eastern Europe and Southwestern Russia by rail were also being considered.

The New Zealand frozen meat export industry was initiated by the Scottish-based New Zealand and

The Category 1 Totara Estate today Photo: Malcolm Duff



Australian Land Company, owners of a considerable number of small farms and seven extensive runs in the South Island: Edendale, Clydevale, Kawarau, Moeraki, Ardgowan, Kurow and the Totara Estate. Slaughter facilities were set up at the Totara Estate, running more than 10,000 sheep. Killing capacity was initially 250 sheep a day, soon increasing to 400. Carcasses were hung overnight in a well-ventilated area to cool, then transported by rail early the following morning to Port Chalmers for freezing on board the refrigerated sailing vessel, the *Dunedin* which could hold 8,500 carcasses. Blood and inedible offal from the slaughter operation were consumed by the estate's pigs; edible offal was sold to the NZ Meat Preserving Company; heads, trotters and inedible fat went to a boiling-down works; and skins were processed elsewhere.

The *Dunedin*, with the first shipment of about 5000 carcasses in its freezers, sailed from Port Chalmers on 15 February 1882. Despite the ship being becalmed during the voyage, the frozen meat arrived in London 98 days later in good condition and a new industry was born. The first shipment

included some cheddar cheese and butter, thus, also marking New Zealand's first export of dairy products.

In Oamaru, the port management were quicker than most to recognise the potential of the new industry and immediately started building a new wharf for overseas shipping. The *Dunedin* was the first vessel to take on frozen cargo at Oamaru's new Sumpter Wharf in 1884. This sailing of the *Dunedin* was quickly followed by the arrival, on her maiden voyage, of the *Elderslie*, the first refrigerated steam ship in the NZ export trade. The *Elderslie* was tiny by today's standards being 2,761 tons, with engine power of 305 horsepower and a speed of 10 knots, and capacity for 25,000 frozen carcasses. Like many other early steam-powered vessels at that time, the *Elderslie* also had sails!

The *Dunedin*'s sister ship, the *Marlborough*, also transported frozen meat from Oamaru. Sadly, after pioneering the NZ meat export trade, the *Dunedin* and the *Marlborough* were lost in the Southern Ocean in 1890. The *Elderslie* was wrecked off Japan in 1905, due to encroaching ice, which may have caused the sailing vessels' loss.

For the port and community of Oamaru, direct access to European imports and exports contributed significantly to growing prosperity in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. From these small beginnings, the meat and dairy industries have grown into major contributors to the New Zealand economy. Both are currently enjoying favourable conditions on the export market.

Notably, with current trade agreements with Britain changing as a result of Brexit, the export market of 2022 may well have more in common with the conditions of 1882 than has been the case in the years since Britain joined the EEC.



The *Elderslie* moored at Oamaru. Note its masts and also the bucket dredge in the background, which played an important part in the development of the new wharf.

## Landing Service bluestone store originally for grain

The first stage of the Landing Service Building, first known as McRae's Stone Store, was built in 1870 by entrepreneur and hotelier Peter McRae as a grain store. It stood on the original shoreline of Timaru Harbour.

A large fire swept through central Timaru in 1868 destroying some 30 wooden buildings in the town centre. The then council wrote new bylaws stipulating masonry construction was

to be used in the CBD. As a result, locally quarried bluestone (basalt) became the material closely identified with Timaru's building tradition. McRae's stone store was built using dressed and random rubble bluestone, brick, timber and corrugated metal.

The store was built so drays delivering grain could offload straight on to the first floor from the bank behind the building. Grain could then

be delivered to boats brought up to the landing service in front of the building.

NZ Loan and Mercantile Agency Company took over in 1875. Additions were made that tripled the size of the original building and it essentially became part of a large complex of stores, shared by Dalgety & Co, that housed wool and grain. The buildings were sold to Timaru's council in 1984, then Timaru Civic Trust in the 1990s.



Saved from demolition by its now owner Timaru Civic Trust, the historic Landing Service building today boasts a multi-use commercial facility.

## Civic Trust saving Timaru's architectural heritage

by Nigel Gilkison, Timaru Civic Trust chair

The Timaru Civic Trust, established in 1986, was born out of growing apprehension at the loss of significant architectural heritage in the heart of the city.

The loss of the Ballantynes building, the Canterbury Farmers Cooperative Association building, and the threat posed to the Landing Service Building brought matters to a head for concerned residents. The Timaru District Council proposed to demolish the historic Landing Service building – an two-storey, 1870 bluestone store located on the former beachfront at Timaru that was used for storing imported and exported goods.

The Timaru Civic Trust fought the proposed demolition and eventually purchased the building from the council, successfully redeveloping it into a multi-use commercial facility featuring bars, a conference centre and a Māori Rock Art Visitor centre (Te Ana).

Our mission is to promote and encourage public interest in the beauty, history and character of the city of Timaru and its surroundings.

We are advocates for the preservation, development and improvement of public amenities and features of historic interest and beauty, encouraging high standards in architecture, building and urban design. We share knowledge of and interest in these civic issues with the public.

The Trust owns and manages two Category 1 listed properties – the Landing Service building and the former Customhouse – both of which are fully tenanted with various hospitality and tourism-related businesses. We also invest in our community through beautification projects such as the recently commissioned 'street art' murals, and educate through a weekly heritage article in the Timaru Herald.

The Trust donates towards worthy community projects and a fund has been established to assist building owners with heritage building upgrades within the city.

We have been working with the South Canterbury Historical Society (also an HPA Associate member) to promote

HPA's NZ Heritage Plaque programme, with five plaques already produced and more to follow this year.

The Trust seeks to continue purchasing heritage buildings, renovating and seismically strengthening them and providing them with viable futures.

The Trust has developed a sound financial position over time through prudent financial management and support from the community, members and benefactors and we are looking to build upon this momentum by growing our portfolio of heritage properties.

The obvious value in the retention and adaptive reuse of significant historic buildings is widely appreciated by the community.

Timaru has a unique resource in bold, permanent buildings that capture the spirit of a bustling port and seaside resort and we aim to enhance this character and build on this civic identity for the benefit of our community.

Visit [timarucivictrust.co.nz](http://timarucivictrust.co.nz) for more about the trust's work.

# Heritage leaders outline 2022 priorities with MCH

By HPA president James Blackburne

In mid-February, I represented HPA at the first Heritage Leaders' forum with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage (MCH). The meeting was virtual as the country had recently entered the red light setting due to the Omicron outbreak.

The initial part of the meeting related to general introductions and laying out the ground rules for these meetings. It was agreed open and frank discussions would be good and that while most items could be freely shared with the respective memberships, some items would be kept in committee.

MCH staff covered off their heritage roles and functions, relationship with Ministers, relationship with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT), heritage conference and MCH organisational strategy.

MCH staff work with Ministry for the Environment (MfE), who lead resource management reform, Department of Conservation (DoC), and other entities. Their job is to represent heritage in the policy decisions, get relationships moving to enable different perspectives to be heard around the table and provide robust advice to Ministers.

A key focus for MCH over the past two years has been the Government's response to Covid. They are currently refreshing their work programme to take a longer-term view.

MCH's strategic intentions have been set for the next five years – emphasising culture, which covers a lot of work (heritage, media, arts, broadcasting), becoming more capable with tikanga Māori and understanding taonga Māori and protections. It now has a new funding function and needs to

think about how to be system stewards rather than leaders.

Each NGO outlined its priorities.

## **Historic Places Aotearoa (HPA)**

- Growing membership is a key goal.
- Extending outreach into the community.
- Developing capacity within the organisation and executive team, due to being run by volunteers. We struggle to find time to focus on governance.

*Key considerations for MCH*

– RMA changes and amendments. The submissions are telling us that heritage is important to the community. We need to grow heritage recognition on the back of the legislation in Parliament.

## **ICOMOS (Pamela Dziwulska)**

- Advocacy for heritage, want to see better protections or National Policy Statements for heritage.
- Brings best practice to the table, with membership comprising various professionals.
- Education and professional development is a key role.
- Help professionals help the community through funding opportunities.

*Key considerations for MCH*

– World heritage, there's been a lack of movement on the world heritage stage.  
– Funding, return and expand EQUIP.

## **NZ Archaeology Association**

(Lynda Walter)

- Archsite is core function and widely used (2004 substantial MCH funding to update records, then funding from DIA enabled them to launch online version in 2009). Now funding for an updated build ArchGISonline.
- Provides leadership and advocacy for archaeological sites and site protection, including archaeology week, publications and annual conference. Difficult to raise awareness of the protection that exists in the HNZ Act, even to Crown agencies.
- Submissions.
- Climate change strategy and working group.
- Iwi engagement and archaeology. Kaupapa Māori advisory group, including Walton fund for archaeological survey (esp with Māori groups).

- Organisational resilience and sustainability.

- Considering engaging a paid executive officer.

*Key actions for MCH*

- Development of National Policy Statement and national guidance, raising awareness with Crown on archaeological sites. Curation and storage of archaeological collections that are not taonga tūturu.

## **Heritage Policy Team**

work programme

- Priorities for MCH are Strengthening Heritage Protection, RM reform, and Matariki.
- Tohu Whenua in partnership with HNZPT and DoC.
- Resource Management reform - MCH follows the recommendations of the Panel report to track policy advice and decisions in RM reform. Select committee report recommended that cultural heritage outcome has more prominence, and that all outcomes are in the National Policy Framework. It is unclear when resource management bills will be introduced to Parliament, or when any further consultation will occur. MCH understands the Minister for the Environment would like it to be introduced within this calendar year, and policy work is moving at pace.
- Government Policy for Heritage
- The feedback from the most recent consultation round was overwhelmingly positive, but some key stakeholders did not participate. Planning further, targeted consultation with them with a tight timeframe.

## **UNESCO World Heritage discussion**

- DoC, the lead agency, is aware of MCH's view that more work needs to be done in this area.
- It was asked 'why does DoC have this responsibility, and why haven't they prioritised refreshing the tentative list?' The heritage leaders would like to see world heritage set up in a similar way to Tohu Whenua, with it run out of multiple agencies including DoC, MCH, HNZPT etc.

**The group's next meeting is set down for just before Easter.**



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to advocate for our  
heritage, we need your  
strong voices locally,  
regionally and nationally

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